

THIS IS THE PRACTICE THAT
WILL GET YOU TO A 3+



THE WORLD FEARS THE DAY
WHEN YOU WILL REALIZE...

THIS PACKET DUE MONDAY
APRIL 25!

PERIOD 3 REVIEW PACKET

Key Concept 3.1 Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks

- I. Improved transportation technologies and commercial practices led to an increased volume of trade, and expanded the geographical range of existing and newly active trade networks.
- A. In the space below, for each of the given trade routes, identify a new trading city that developed AND explain why that specific trade route was critical to its growth and flourishing.

TRADE ROUTE	TRADING CITY	CAUSES OF GROWTH
Silk Road(s)		
Mediterranean Sea		
Trans-Saharan		
Indian Ocean Basin		

- B. In the space below, identify TWO communication and exchange networks that developed in the Americas. Explain a unique function/aspect of that network.

<u>Network 1:</u>	
<u>Network 2:</u>	

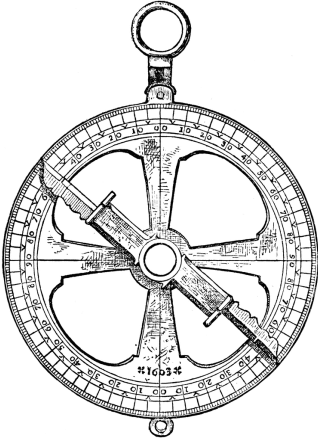
- C. In the space below, identify and explain the importance of THREE luxury goods that became increasingly significant during this time.


<u>Luxury Good 1:</u>	
<u>Luxury Good 2:</u>	
<u>Luxury Good 3:</u>	

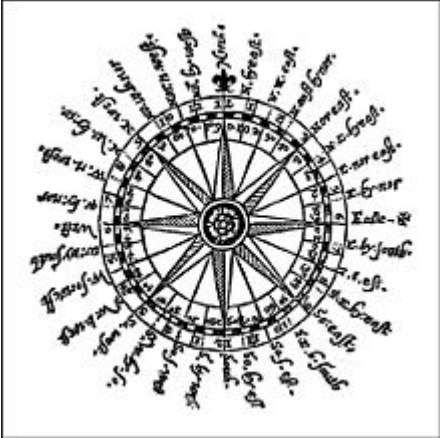
In the space below, identify and explain TWO new forms of credit and monetization that developed during this time.

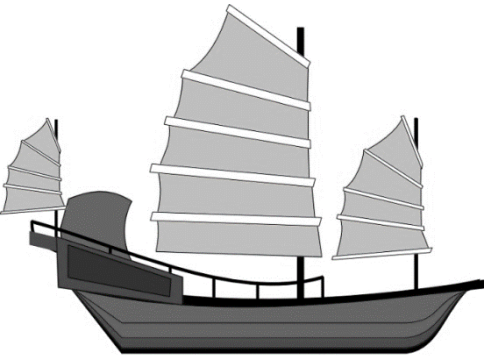
<u>Credit/Monetization 1:</u>	
<u>Credit/Monetization 2:</u>	

Fill in the grids below by identifying the new technology, its location of origin, and its relationship to interregional trade.

Identify	
Location of Origin	
Relationship to Interregional Trade	

Identify	
Location of Origin	
Relationship to Interregional Trade	

Identify	
Location of Origin	
Relationship to Interregional Trade	

<u>Identify</u>	
<u>Location of Origin</u>	
<u>Relationship to Interregional Trade</u>	

D. In the space below, explain how each of the following state practices facilitated commercial growth.

Inca Road System	
Trade Organizations (Hanseatic League)	
Commercial Infrastructure (Grand Canal of China)	
Paper Money	
Coin Minting	

E. Explain how each of the empires listed below, facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication by conquering other peoples. Use specific examples.

Islamic Caliphates	
Byzantine Empire	
Chinese Dynasties (Sui, Tang, Song)	
Mongol Empire	

II. The movement of peoples caused environmental and linguistic effects.

- A. In the space below, provide TWO examples of how the expansion and intensification of long-distance trade routes often depended on environmental knowledge and technological adaptations to it.

<u>Tech/Env Interaction 1:</u>	
<u>Tech/Env Interaction 2:</u>	

- B. Explain the impact that the Bantu migration and their transmission of iron technologies and agricultural techniques had on the *environment* of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Explain the impact that Polynesian migration had on the *environment* due to transplantation of food and domesticated animals to new islands.

- C. In the space below, explain how migration and commercial contacts led to the diffusion of languages throughout a new region OR led to the emergence of new languages.

<u>Language:</u>	<u>Migratory/Commercial Diffusion:</u>
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III. Cross-cultural exchanges were fostered by the intensification of existing, or the creation of new, networks of trade and communication.

A. Complete the grid below to identify the key facets of the Islamic religion.

ISLAM			
Theism (mono, poly, etc)		Key God	
Relative Location		Key Figures/Prophets	
Approx. Founding		Moral Philosophy	
Religious Text(s)			

Explain how the following religions influenced the development of the Islamic faith

Christianity	
Judaism/Hebrew Peoples	
Zoroastrianism	

Explain how Islam spread based on the methods listed below. Use specific examples

Military Expansion	
Merchants/Trade Systems	
Missionaries	

- B. In the space below, identify TWO diasporic communities and explain how they introduced their culture into that of the indigenous peoples.

<u>Diasporic Community 1:</u>	
<u>Diasporic Community 2:</u>	

- C. In the space below, identify a traveler within Afro-Eurasia that wrote about their travels. Then, explain how their writings illustrate **both** the extent and the limitations of intercultural knowledge and understanding.

<u>Traveler:</u>	
<u>Extent of Intercultural Knowledge:</u>	<u>Limitations of Intercultural Knowledge:</u>

- D. On the map provided, trace the diffusion of key cross-cultural interactions listed below during the period.

Christianity

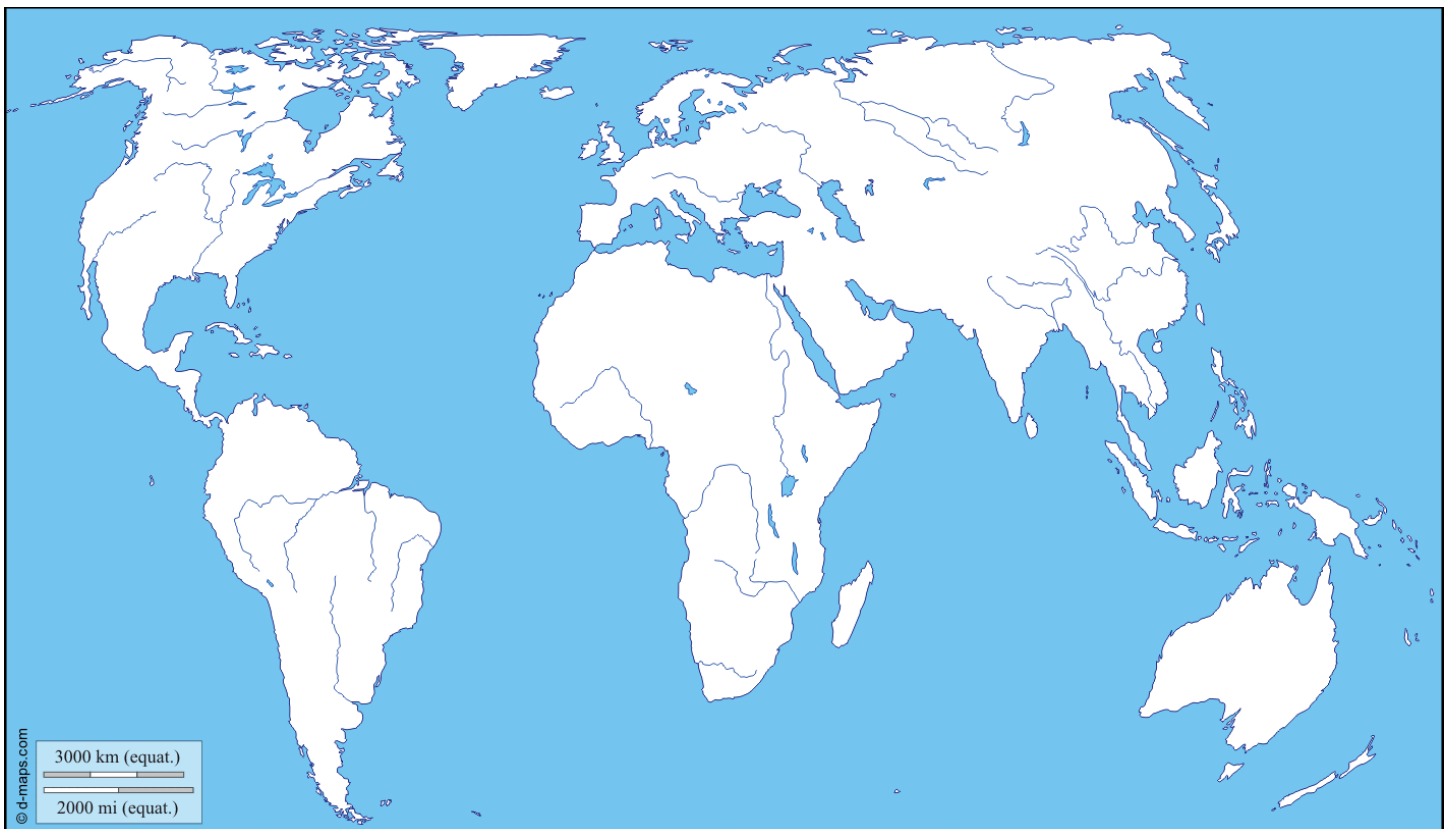
Neoconfucianism

Hinduism

Buddhism

Islam

Toltec/Mexica



In the space below, identify TWO technologies and/or scientific innovations that diffused from their original location

<u>Tech 1:</u>	<u>Original Location:</u>	<u>Impact of Diffusion:</u>
<u>Tech 2:</u>	<u>Original Location:</u>	<u>Impact of Diffusion:</u>

IV. In the space below, identify THREE impacts of the diffusion of a disease like the bubonic plague had on the Eastern Hemisphere

<u>Disease Impact 1:</u>
<u>Disease Impact 2:</u>
<u>Disease Impact 3:</u>

In the space below, identify TWO crops that diffused from their original location.

<u>Crop 1:</u>	<u>Original Location:</u>	<u>New Location:</u>
<u>Crop 2:</u>	<u>Original Location:</u>	<u>New Location:</u>

Key Concept 3.2 Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions

- I. Empires collapsed and were reconstituted; in some regions new state forms emerged.
- A. For each of the empires listed that collapsed, and then later reconstituted itself, identify and explain one traditional source of power they drew from and one innovation they used that was better suited to their specific local context.

	Traditional Source of Power/Legitimacy	Innovative Source of Power/Legitimacy
Byzantine Empire		
Chinese Dynasty 1: (Sui, Tang, Song)		
Chinese Dynasty 2: (Sui, Tang, Song)		
Abbasid Caliphate		

B. In the space below, identify an Islamic state, Mongol Khanate, city-state, and decentralized form of feudalism that developed a new form of governance. Provide an explanation of what makes it unique.

Islamic State:	
Mongol Khanate:	
City State 1 (Italian Peninsula or Americas):	
City State 2 (Southeast Asia or East Africa):	
Decentralized Feudalism (Europe or Japan):	

C. Identify and explain an example of how some states synthesized local and foreign traditions.

<u>Civilization:</u>	<u>Foreign Tradition:</u>	<u>Synthesized Tradition:</u>

D. In the space below, identify TWO

MAYAN CITY-STATES			
Relative Location		Approx. Founding	
Political/Economic Characteristics (Leaders, Gov't Style, Labor System, Trade, etc.)		Religious System (Gods, Texts, Belief Characteristics, etc.)	
Technological Innovations		Artistic/Scientific Innovations	

MEXICA/AZTECS

Relative Location		Approx. Founding	
Political/Economic Characteristics (Leaders, Gov't Style, Labor System, Trade, etc.)		Religious System (Gods, Texts, Belief Characteristics, etc.)	
Technological Innovations		Artistic/Scientific Innovations	

INCA

Relative Location		Approx. Founding	
Political/Economic Characteristics (Leaders, Gov't Style, Labor System, Trade, etc.)		Religious System (Gods, Texts, Belief Characteristics, etc.)	
Technological Innovations		Artistic/Scientific Innovations	

- II. For each of the areas below where interregional conflict and contact occurred, identify technological and cultural transfers.

	Technological & Cultural Transfers
Conflict between Tang China and the Abbasids	
Mongol empires	
The Crusades	
Chinese maritime activity led by Ming Admiral Zheng He	

Key Concept 3.3 Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences

- I. Innovations stimulated agricultural and industrial production in many regions
- A. In the space provided, identify and explain TWO technological innovations that significantly increased agricultural production

Tech 1:	Role in Agriculture:
Tech 2:	Role in Agriculture:

- B. What factors caused Chinese, Persian, and Indian artisans and merchants to expand their production of textiles and porcelain for export?

What factors caused China to expand the industrial production of iron and steel during this period?

- II. The fate of cities varied greatly, with periods of significant decline, and with periods of increased urbanization buoyed by rising productivity and expanding trade networks.

A. Identify and explain THREE causes of urban decline during this period

<u>Factor 1:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Decline:</u>
<u>Factor 2:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Decline:</u>
<u>Factor 3:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Decline:</u>

B. Identify and explain THREE factors that led to urban revival during this period

<u>Factor 1:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Revival:</u>
<u>Factor 2:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Revival:</u>
<u>Factor 3:</u>	<u>Role in Urban Revival:</u>

- III. Despite significant continuities in social structures and in methods of production, there were also some important changes in labor management and in the effect of religious conversion on gender relations and family life.

A. Explain each of the forms of labor organization that occurred during this period.

Free Peasant Agriculture	
Nomadic Pastoralism	
Craft Production and Guild Organization	
Coerced and Unfree Labor	
Government-imposed Labor Practices	
Military Obligations	

- B. For each of the civilizations listed below, explain how despite the persistence of patriarchy, women exercised more power and influence than in previous periods.

Mongol Empire	
West Africa	
Japan	
Southeast Asia	

- C. In the space below, explain the role of serfdom in Japan and Europe and the elaboration of the mit'a system in the Inca Empire

European Serfdom	
Japanese Serfdom	
Incan Mit'a System	

Identify and explain ONE instance of free peasants resisting attempts to raise dues and taxes by staging a revolt.

Explain the cause of an increased demand for slaves in the regions listed below

Eastern Mediterranean	
Central Eurasia	
Incan Mit'a System	

- D. In the space below, provide TWO instances as to how the diffusion of Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and/or Neoconfucianism led to significant changes in gender relations and/or family structure.

<u>Religion 1:</u>	<u>Impact on Gender/Family:</u>
<u>Religion 2:</u>	<u>Impact on Gender/Family:</u>

Key Vocabulary

- Bantu Migrations
- Hinayana Buddhism
- Hinduism
- Laws of Manu
- Mahayana Buddhism
- Teotihuacan
- Caliphate
- Christendom
- Civil service examination
- Eunuchs
- Greek Orthodox
- Islam
- Jihad
- Meritocracy
- Monasticism
- Muhammad
- Quran
- Roman Catholicism
- Sharia
- Shiites
- Shinto
- Sunnis
- Tang Dynasty
- Ulama
- Vikings
- Angkor Wat
- Cahokia
- Crusades
- Compass
- Delhi Sultanate
- Dhimma system
- Dhows
- Feudalism
- Kublai Khan
- Mongols
- Rajas
- Sufism
- Black Death
- Dynasty
- English Peasant's Revolt
- Humanism
- Inquisition
- Khan
- Monarchy
- Moors
- Ottoman Empire
- Red Turban Movement
- Shah
- Sikhism
- Tokapi Palace
- Zheng He

Key Dates

- 622 – Founding of Islam
- c. 730 – Printing invented in China
- 732 – Battle of Tours
- c. 900 – Decline of classical Maya
- 1054 – Great Schism in Christian Church
- 1066 – Norman conquest of England
- 1071 – Battle of Manzikert
- 1095 – First Crusade
- 1206 – Genghis Khan begins Mongol conquests
- 1258 – Mongols sack Baghdad, end of Abbasid caliphate
- 1271-1295 – Marco Polo's travels
- 1279-1368 – Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty in China
- 1324 – Mansa Musa's pilgrimage/hajj
- 1325-1349 – travels of Ibn Battuta
- 1347-1348 – Bubonic plague in Europe
- 1368-1644 – Ming Dynasty
- 1405-1433 – Zheng He's 7 voyages
- 1438 – Rise of Inca Empire